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JOURNALISM EDUCATOR

Autumn 1991 • 46/3

3

An Ethics Audit of the Professoriate

25

An Academic Velvet Ghetto?

44

Tests for Admission to Programs

50

1990 Enrollment Census

61 *Commentary*

69 *Reviews*

78 *Gazette*

Devoted to Research and Commentary in Journalism and Mass Communication Education

JOURNALISM EDUCATOR

Autumn 1991 • 46/3

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO RESEARCH AND COMMENTARY ON INSTRUCTION, CURRICULUM, AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION. FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF JOURNALISM SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION.

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Published by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication

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Subscription rates —U.S. individual $25 one year; U.S. institution $30 one year; Foreign individual $30 one year; Foreign institution $35 one year. Single issue $7.50. Foreign air mail add $20 per year.

Journalism Educator (ISSN 0022-5517) is published quarterly (Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn) by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Second class postage paid at Columbia, SC. Printed by The State Printing, Co., Columbia, SC.

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POSTMASTER: Send address change to Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, 1621 College St., University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208-0251.

ARTICLES

Professional Decision Making and Personal Ethics **3**
Jay Black and Robert Steele

Moral Development Theories and the Teaching of Ethics **18**
Deni Elliott

Women in PR Education: An Academic Velvet Ghetto? **25**
Lynn M. Zoch and Maria P. Russell

New Teaching Approaches for Women in Broadcasting **38**
Kathryn S. Egan

Trends in Writing Skills Tests for Admission to Programs **44**
Jeffrey Alan John, Henry Ruminski and William Hanks

Annual Enrollment Census: Comparisons and Projections **50**
Lee B. Becker

Enrollment and Degrees Granted: 1989-90 **88**

COMMENTARY

Rhetorical and Grammatical Tests to Admit Students as Majors **61**
Virgil B. Moberg

Good Writing Can Be Taught with Critiques and Rewrites **64**
Richard Streckfuss

REVIEWS

Book Reviews **69**
Fred Fedler

Software &... **78**
Gale Wiley

GAZETTE

Faculty News **78**
AEJMC Business Meeting Minutes **83**
ASJMC Business Meeting Minutes **86**

Annual Enrollment Census: Comparisons and Projections

Lee B. Becker

Enrollments in programs of journalism and mass communication in the U.S. declined 4.7 percent in the autumn of 1990, compared with one year earlier. The number of degrees granted by these same programs in 1989-90, however, was 8.8 percent higher than the year before.

The decline in enrollments took place at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, while the increase in the number of degrees granted was only at the undergraduate level.

The increase in the number of bachelor's degrees granted in 1989-90 over the prior year was the only increase of at least a whole percentage point since 1985-86, when the rate of change was 15.2 percent. The increase for 1990 over 1989 was the second greatest increase since at least 1976-77.

Method

These are some of the findings from the annual enrollment survey conducted at Ohio State University since 1968. The population of schools for the 1990 survey was defined by inclusion in either the AEJMC's Journalism & Mass Communication Directory Vol. 8, 1990 or the Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide 1990, published by the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund.

All degree-granting senior colleges and universities with courses organized under the labels of journalism and mass communication are invited to be listed in the AEJMC Directory. To be included in the Guide, the college or university must offer at least 10 courses in news-editorial journalism, and those courses must include core courses, such as an introduction to the mass media and press law and ethics, as well as basic skills courses, such as reporting and editing.

A combination of these two lists produced 404 unique entries.[1] The two lists produced 394 schools in 1988 and 395 in 1989.[2] In October of 1990, a questionnaire was mailed to the administrator of each of these programs. The same questionnaire was again sent to nonresponding schools in January and February. In early April, schools that had not replied were sent a two-page questionnaire; the shortened questionnaire was again sent to nonresponding schools in late April.

The long questionnaire asked the administrator to provide information on total

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enrollments in the autumn of 1990, in addition to enrollment by (a) year in school, (b) sequence of study, (c) gender, and (d) racial or ethnic group. Administrators were also asked to indicate the number and type of degrees granted in the 1989-1990 academic year and degrees granted by (a) sequence of study, (b) gender, (c) racial group, and degrees granted by term or quarter within the academic year. Finally, the questionnaire asked about faculty size.

The short questionnaire asked for enrollments by year in school, degrees granted, and faculty size. It also asked about the types of degrees granted and curricular sequences or specializations.

All but 33 of the 404 schools returned a questionnaire, for a return rate of 91.8 percent. Data on the number of graduates was available for four of the nonresponding schools as a result of their participation in the annual survey of journalism graduates.[3] Information on types of degrees granted and sequence specialization for these and the other nonresponding schools was taken, when available, from the AEJMC Directory, the Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide, or The Communication Disciplines in Higher Education, a directory jointly published by the Association for Communication Administration and the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication.[4]

The AEJMC Directory lists membership of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication (ASJMC) and accreditation by the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications (ACEJMC).[5] This information was included in the data file. In addition, data were taken from 1991 College Guide: America's Best Colleges, a national directory published by *U.S. News & World Report*.[6] Data taken from the College Guide were type of university (public versus private), size of the undergraduate student body, racial composition of the undergraduate student body, gender of the undergraduate student body, size of the faculty, percent of faculty holding doctorates, and undergraduate tuition.

Generally, the most complete data were available for the 93 accredited programs, each of which returned the long questionnaire.[7] In general, less complete data were available for the 92 schools that are members of ASJMC but not accredited by ACEJMC, with the largest number of nonreporting schools coming from the 219 schools without accreditation or ASJMC membership. These were general patterns. Nearly complete information was available for some of the schools not accredited or in ASJMC, and minimal information was provided for several of the accredited programs.

These two characteristics—accreditation and ASJMC membership—serve as ways of differentiating the 404 journalism and mass communication programs in the population. As was the case in analysis of the 1988 and 1989 data, these two characteristics were used to make projections of total enrollment and graduation data based on the data reported. Data from the reporting schools were used to estimate characteristics of those for which there was any missing information. The overall estimates, then, were based on complete information and best approximations about data not reported.

Enrollments and degrees

The 1990 questionnaire asked school administrators to use official university designations in determining the number of students belonging to that unit in the autumn of 1990. Students outside the unit taking classes in the unit were not to be counted.

The projected total number of students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 1990 is 148,058, down from 155,296 a year earlier (Table 1). This projection is based on an actual count of 136,891 students from 360 schools. This means that the "average" journalism and mass communi-

TABLE 1
AUTUMN ENROLLMENTS IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION
1988-1990

	Actual Count	*Projected to Full Population of Schools*			*1989-1990*
	1990	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***	***Change***
Total	136,891	147,062	155,296	148,058	-4.7
Total Undergraduate	128,066	137,971	145,781	138,932	-4.7
Freshmen*	20,175	29,250	30,759	27,647	-10.1
Sophomores	22,157	29,940	32,801	30,287	-7.7
Juniors	29,384	39,046	40,673	39,179	-3.7
Seniors	31,918	39,735	41,548	41,819	+0.7
Total Graduate	8,825	9,091	9,515	9,126	-4.1
Master's	8,062	8,265	8,592	8,355	-2.8
Doctoral	763	826	923	771	-16.5
N of Schools	*	394	395	404	

*The total undergraduate count is based on 360 schools, while the freshmen through senior counts are based on 284 schools, the master's count is based on 390 schools and the doctoral count is based on 401 schools.

cation program in the U.S. enrolls 366.5 students, down from 393.2 students a year earlier.

Enrollment on average is greatest in the accredited programs, where the mean score is 692 students, down from 707 students in 1989. The mean enrollment figure for unaccredited schools that are members of ASJMC is 357, down from 412 students a year earlier, while the mean enrollment for schools not members of ASJMC and unaccredited is 232, down from 249 students.

Overall, 43.5 percent of the enrolled students are in accredited programs, another 22.2 percent are in nonaccredited programs associated with ASJMC, and 34.3 percent are in nonaccredited programs not associated with ASJMC. Two additional schools were added to the accredited list in 1990, while the number of nonaccredited ASJMC schools remained the same.

Most of the journalism and mass communication students (93.8%) are studying for the bachelor's degree, while 5.6 percent are in master's programs, and 0.5 percent are in doctoral programs. The figures are virtually unchanged since 1988. Projected and actual counts of students by degree sought is shown in Table 1.

Of the 404 schools in the population, all but three offer a bachelor's degree program. Master's degree programs are offered by 161 (39.9%), while doctoral programs are offered by 31 (7.7%).[8]

The projected number of students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs represents, as noted above, a decrease of 4.7 percent. A year earlier, enrollments increased 5.6 percent. As Table 1 shows, undergraduate enrollments decreased 4.7 percent, compared with an increase of 5.7 percent a year earlier. The decrease of graduate programs of 4.1 percent compares with an increase of 4.7 percent a year earlier.

The increases in enrollments from 1988 to 1989 had taken place dispropor-

TABLE 2

DEGREES GRANTED IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION

1987-88 TO 1989-90

	Actual Count	*Projected to Full Population of Schools*			*1989 1990*
	1990	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**Change**
Total	31,935	33,565	33,080	35,988	+8.8
Total Undergraduate	29,448	31,207	30,426	33,331	+9.5
Total Graduate	2,487	2,358	2,654	2,657	+0.0
Master's	2,385	2,269	2,554	2,551	-0.0
Doctoral	102	89	100	106	+6.0
N of Schools	*	394	395	404	

*The total undergraduate count is based on 341 schools, while the master's count is based on 379 schools and the doctoral count is based on 400 schools.

tionately at the 92 nonaccredited programs associated with ASJMC. Average enrollment grew only 1.5 percent at the 91 accredited programs and actually dropped 1.3 percent at the 212 unaffiliated programs. It increased 22.7 percent at the nonaccredited ASJMC schools.[9] The declines in enrollments in 1990 versus 1989 were more moderate for the accredited programs (-2.2%) and the nonaccredited programs not associated with ASJMC (-7.0%), than for the nonaccredited ASJMC schools (-13.5%). Over the last two years, the nonaccredited ASJMC schools were the most variable.

The decline in enrollments in 1990 versus a year earlier were greater at the freshman and sophomore level than at the junior level. There was a slight increase in the number of seniors (Table 1). Increases had been greater a year earlier at the freshman and sophomore level than at the junior and senior level.

The declines in enrollment follow a year in which the 404 journalism and mass communication programs granted a record 35,988 degrees (Table 2). The increase was 8.8 percent overall, and 9.5 percent at the undergraduate level, over a year earlier.

In terms of total degrees, the "average" school in 1989-90 graduated 89 students, compared with 83 students during academic year 1988-89. The "average" accredited program granted 180 degrees (174 degrees a year earlier), the "average" nonaccredited ASJMC school granted 76 degrees (74 degrees the year before), and the "average" nonaccredited program not affiliated with ASJMC granted 55 degrees (compared with 50 degrees the year before). Overall, 46.7 percent of the degrees were given by accredited programs, while nonaccredited ASJMC schools granted 19.6 percent and the remaining schools granted 33.6 percent of the degrees.

The bulk of the degrees (92.6%) were for bachelor's programs in 1989-90. Master's degrees made up 7.1 percent of those offered, and doctoral 0.3 percent. These figures have remained nearly the same since 1988.

In 1988-89, the drop in total degrees granted was not experienced at all types of schools. In fact, the average number of degrees granted increased by 6.7 percent at accredited programs and by 8.9 percent at nonaccredited members of ASJMC. The number of degrees granted declined by 21.5 percent at the unaffiliated schools. Similarly, in 1989-90, the increase was not

uniform. The rate was 3.7 percent at the accredited programs, 3.1 percent at the nonaccredited ASJMC schools, and 10.2 percent at the remaining programs. The 10.2 percent gain at the nonaccredited programs not associated with ASJMC does not make up for the marked decline of a year earlier, but it is dramatic nonetheless.

As was true in earlier years, the majority (57.0%) of undergraduate degrees in 1989 were granted in the spring, while only 43.4 percent of the master's degrees were granted that term, and 29.8 percent of the doctoral degrees.

The decline in undergraduate enrollments in 1990, when viewed historically, suggests general leveling off of student interest in journalism and mass communication. The average year-to-year growth rate since 1985 is 1.3 percent.[10] The national year-to-year average growth rate for all undergraduates during this same period is 2.0 percent.[11] The decline in graduate enrollment in 1990 follows rapid growth back through 1985.[12]

The rankings of journalism and mass communication programs in terms of size and degrees granted are rather predictable year to year (Tables 3 & 4). Michigan State University reported the largest undergraduate enrollment in each of the last three years and Boston University reported the largest master's enrollment.[13] Michigan State also dominated in undergraduate degrees granted in the last three years, and Northwestern University has been the largest master's degree granter for the same period.

Each of the 404 schools in the population is listed in the Appendix to this report, with number of students enrolled by level of instruction and number of degrees granted, again by level of instruction.

TABLE 3
ENROLLMENTS IN 10 LARGEST JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS

School	*Undergraduate*
1. Michigan State University	3,128
2. California State Univ. Fullerton	2,257
3. Pennsylvania State University	1,980
4. Syracuse University	1,855
5. Boston University	1,642
6. University of Alabama	1,578
7. Purdue University	1,500
8. University of Florida	1,420
9. University of Minnesota	1,419
10. Brigham Young University	1,409

School	*Master's*
1. Boston University	342
2. Northwestern University	295
3. New York University	250
4. Michigan State University	229
5. Columbia University	190
6. Syracuse University	185
7. University of Missouri—Columbia	179
8. American University	174
9. Glassboro State University	150
10. North Texas State University	136

School	*Doctoral*
1. Michigan State University	62
1. University of Utah	62
3. Howard University	56
4. Purdue University	42
4. University of Wisconsin Madison (Jou)	42
6. University of Illinois	39
7. University of Iowa	37
8. University of Maryland	34
9. Syracuse University	32
9. University of Tennessee	32

Curricular specialization

Two-thirds (68.1%) of the 404 schools have a news-editorial specialization, while 47.5 percent have a specialization in broadcast news and 34.9 percent have specialization in journalism generally. Data on curricular specialization were available for 396 of the schools in the population. The figures were nearly identical a year earlier, indicating the continued promi-

TABLE 4

DEGREES GRANTED IN 10 LARGEST JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS 1989-90

School	*Undergraduate*
1. Michigan State University	1,054
2. University of Florida	627
3. Boston University	533
4. California State Univ. Fullerton	481
5. University of Georgia	455
6. Syracuse University	440
7. Pennsylvania State University	434
8. University of Kansas	397
9. Illinois State University	357
10. Ohio State University	340

School	*Master's*
1. Northwestern University	241
2. Columbia University	177
3. Boston University	135
4. Michigan State University	97
5. American University	80
6. University of Missouri—Columbia	67
6. Syracuse University	71
8. University of Central Florida	53
9. University of Southern California	50
10. Drake University	47

School	*Doctoral*
1. Howard University	10
1. University of Utah	10
3. University of Tennessee Knoxville	8
3. University of Texas Austin (Jou)	8
3. University of Wisconsin Madison (Jou)	8
6. University of Minnesota	7
7. University of Iowa	5
7. Michigan State University	5
7. University of North Carolina Chap Hill	5
10. University of Illinois	4
10. Stanford	4
10. University of Texas Austin (Adv)	4

nence of news instruction in the curricula of the journalism and mass communication programs around the country. Public relations as a specialty is taught in 55.0 percent of the schools, advertising in 35.9 percent, and a combined public relations/advertising curriculum in 12.4 percent. These figures, too, were nearly the same a year ago. Radio/television or telecommunications is taught in 33.4 percent of the programs.

Only 231 of the 404 schools reported enrollments in 1990 broken down by area of specialization. The actual counts from these reporting schools by specialization is presented in the left-most column in Table 5. That table also reports the projections from the reported data.

An estimated 12.2 percent of the enrolled students are in what the administrators term news-editorial (print) journalism, while 8.9 percent are in broadcast news, and 7.8 percent are in journalism undifferentiated.

An estimated 14.5 percent of the enrolled students are in public relations, 15.4 percent are in advertising, and 3.1 percent are in a combined public relations/advertising program. Radio/television or telecommunications accounts for 12.6 percent of the students. These figures are very similar to those of a year earlier.

As was true a year earlier, public relations and advertising account for a larger percentage of the enrolled students (33%) than do news-editorial, broadcast news and journalism combined (28.9%). In fact, including magazine specialization, community journalism, agricultural journalism, and photojournalism in the "journalism" group boosts the journalism numbers only to 31.7 percent, still just under the estimated number of students in public relations and advertising. These two equal clusters of students, according to an interest in journalism broadly defined and public relations and advertising, account for just under two-thirds of all students en-

TABLE 5
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS, DEGREES GRANTED BY SPECIALIZATIONS 1988-1990

	Enrollment				*Degrees Granted*			
	Actual Count	*Projected Percentage*			*Actual Count*	*Projected Percentage*		
Specialization	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***
News editorial	10,816	19.5	12.3	12.2	2,674	18.1	13.0	13.2
Broadcast news	8,375	8.2	9.1	8.9	1,661	7.2	9.0	7.7
Journalism	6,973	*	5.4	7.8	1,578	*	4.1	8.1
RTV/telecommunications	10,060	16.4	10.1	12.6	2,005	17.6	9.9	10.2
Public relations	12,476	15.6	13.2	14.5	3,024	15.0	14.3	15.1
Advertising	15,235	17.2	15.3	15.4	4,427	18.8	21.1	19.5
PR/Ad. combinations	2,667	7.3	3.8	3.1	655	4.1	3.3	3.5
Magazine	1,695	2.0	1.6	1.6	624	2.2	1.9	2.6
Community journalism	5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Agricultural journalism	216	0.3	0.0	0.3	45	0.4	0.3	0.3
Science journalism	30	0.1	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Photojournalism	1,045	1.4	1.0	0.9	198	1.3	0.9	0.8
Mass communication	5,222	11.8	3.2	6.4	1,300	15.0	3.7	8.2
Mass media	257	*	0.4	0.3	19	*	1.8	0.1
Speech	2,331	*	4.5	2.9	819	*	4.7	4.2
English	35	*	0.0	0.0	39	*	0.0	0.2
Theater	175	*	0.3	0.3	42	*	0.1	0.3
Film/cinema	975	*	1.3	0.4	256	*	1.2	1.4
Other	10,666	*	18.6	12.2	1,425	*	10.7	4.6
		100.2	100.1	99.8		99.8	100.0	100.0
N of Schools	231	394	395	404	227	394	395	404

*Not measured.

rolled journalism and mass communication students in the country.

News-editorial accounted for 13.2 percent of the projected 33,331 bachelor's degrees granted by the 404 journalism and mass communication programs in 1989-90, while broadcast news accounted for 7.7 percent and journalism 8.1 percent. Public relations accounted for 15.1 percent, advertising 19.5 percent and public relations/advertising 3.5 percent. These percentages were very similar to those of a year earlier.

Since the number of degrees granted increased from 30,426 to 33,331, however, the actual number of students graduated in the "journalism" cluster and the public relations/advertising cluster is projected to have increased.

Gender and race

As in the past, women made up the majority of students at both the bachelor's and master's level in the autumn of 1990 (Table 6). The percentage of women enrolled in the master's programs increased by a few percentage points over a year earlier. The percentage of women enrolled in doctoral programs, however, declined, and men continue to dominate in this category. Similarly, women made up 61.9 percent of the bachelor's degree recipients in 1989-90 and 61.3 percent of the master's

TABLE 6
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION ENROLLMENTS, DEGREES GRANTED BY GENDER 1988-1990

	Enrollment				*Degrees Granted*			
	Actual Count	*Projected Percentage*			*Actual Count*	*Projected Percentage*		
Status & Gender	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***
Bachelor's								
Female	55,580	60.8	59.6	60.6	14,577	61.6	62.0	61.9
Male	36,051	39.2	40.4	39.4	8,880	38.4	38.0	38.1
N of Schools	228	394	395	404	241	394	395	404
Master's								
Female	4,151	61.5	60.8	62.7	1,280	60.7	61.0	61.3
Male	2,478	38.5	39.2	37.3	807	39.3	39.0	38.7
N of Schools	349	394	395	404	355	394	395	404
Doctoral								
Female	290	44.3	44.6	41.2	43	37.8	38.5	44.0
Male	413	55.7	55.4	58.8	54	62.2	61.5	56.0
N of Schools	396	394	395	404	397	394	395	404

degree recipients. Women were only 44.0 percent of the doctoral degree recipients, though that figure was an increase of 5.5 percent over a year earlier.

Nationally in 1988-89, women are projected to have earned 52.7 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 51.1 percent of the master's degrees, and 36.6 percent of the doctoral degrees.[14]

The projected percentage of bachelor's degree students and bachelor's degree recipients classified as white or Caucasian declined slightly from data reported a year earlier (Table 7). Similarly, the number of bachelor's degree students and graduates classified as black or African-American or Hispanic increased just slightly. The percentage of bachelor's degree students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs classified as black is almost 3 points higher than the percentage of blacks receiving bachelor's degrees, while the percentage of undergraduate students classified as white is almost 5 point lower than the percentage of students graduating. The same pattern existed in the data a year earlier.

White students make up a smaller percentage of the master's degree students and recipients than a year earlier as well, but here the change at the enrollment level seems largely due to an increase in the number of students classified as "foreign." At the doctoral level, similarly, there is a decline in the number of white students in programs and receiving degrees. The percentage of black students in these programs and having received a degree from them, however, declined from a year earlier.

Nationally, in the 1986-87 academic year, the last for which such data are available, whites received 88 percent of the bachelor's degrees, and blacks received 6.4 percent.[15] Of the master's degrees, whites received 79.1 percent and blacks 4.8 percent. At the doctoral level, whites received 71.8 percent and blacks 3.1 percent.

The journalism and mass communication minority enrollment statistics can

TABLE 7
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION ENROLLMENTS, DEGREES GRANTED BY RACIAL OR ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION 1988-1990

	Enrollment				*Degrees Granted*			
	Actual	*Projected*			*Actual*	*Projected*		
Status &	*Count*	*Percentage*			*Count*	*Percentage*		
Classification	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***	***1990***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***
Bachelor's								
Black	6,911	7.9	10.0	10.6	1,093	7.2	7.5	7.8
Hispanic	2,702	3.3	3.8	4.3	442	3.4	2.4	3.1
Asian	1,474	1.6	1.5	1.8	254	1.7	1.6	1.5
Native Am.	646	0.3	0.3	0.7	43	0.3	0.3	0.3
White	58,293	*	82.8	80.4	13,200	*	87.0	85.2
Other	827	86.9	0.7	1.1	192	87.4	0.3	1.1
Foreign	619	*	0.8	1.1	141	*	0.8	1.0
N of Schools	188	394	395	404	172	394	395	404
Master's								
Black	289	6.7	6.2	6.2	115	8.0	5.5	6.5
Hispanic	131	2.1	2.2	2.8	40	3.1	1.9	2.3
Asian	136	5.1	3.3	2.9	62	7.9	2.3	3.5
Native Am.	8	0.3	0.4	0.2	4	0.3	0.5	0.2
White	3,252	*	73.0	69.7	1,280	*	73.6	71.7
Other	198	85.8	3.2	4.2	638	0.7	2.9	3.4
Foreign	649	*	11.8	14.0	219	*	13.4	12.5
N of Schools	330	394	395	404	333	394	395	404
Doctoral								
Black	47	9.7	9.2	7.7	10	16.2	12.6	10.3
Hispanic	12	1.0	0.5	1.9	1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Asian	12	6.3	2.9	1.9	7	5.4	0.0	6.8
Native Am.	27	0.3	0.0	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	333	*	66.0	61.7	62	*	69.0	61.5
Other	8	82.7	1.5	1.2	2	78.4	0.0	1.7
Foreign	131	*	19.8	21.3	19	*	18.4	18.8
N of Schools	394	394	395	404	393	394	395	404

*Not measured.

be easily interpreted to show progress across time and in comparison with the nation as a whole. Such an interpretation should be tempered, however, by a recognition of the contribution a relatively small number of schools make to the enrollment of black or African-American students, the largest minority. As in the past, one institution, Howard University, accounts for a very large number and percentage of the black students. Of the actual count of 6,911 bachelor's students (Table 7), Howard's 826 make up 12.0 percent. Of the 1,093 degrees counted as having been granted to black students by journalism and mass communication programs, Howard's 139 are 12.7 percent of the total. Howard enrolled 47 black master's students and 23

black doctoral students in the autumn of 1991.

Howard University, in other words, is crucial to the picture of racial diversity presented in Table 7. Howard, of course, is a predominantly black federal institution. It is the largest, but not the only, predominantly black institution offering journalism instruction. Among the 402 of 404 programs for which information on overall university characteristics was available from the 1991 College Guide: America's Best Colleges, 16 had institutional undergraduate enrollments that were greater than 50 percent black.[16] Of these 17, 13 are members of the newly formed Association of Black College Journalism and Mass Communication Programs (ABCJMCP).[17] Enrollment data were reported by 9 of these 16 programs, and graduation data were available for 10. All of these reporting schools were members of ABCJMCP.

These reporting schools enrolled 2,938 students at the undergraduate level in the autumn of 1990 and granted 420 bachelor's degrees the year before. These figures include Howard's total. These reporting black schools account for 42.5 percent of the actual counts in Table 7 of black undergraduates studying journalism and mass communications and 38.4 percent of the degrees granted to black students at the reporting schools. None of these predominantly black schools except Howard offered a graduate program in 1990.

Faculty size

An estimated 4,224 full-time faculty members teach in the 404 programs of journalism and mass communication. This is a slight decline from the 4,250 estimated to be teaching at the 394 journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 1988, the last year for which comparable data are available.[18] As Table 1 shows, enrollment increased during this time. Based on a simple division of the total number of students by the total faculty size, the student/faculty ratio changed very slightly from 34.6 students per full-time faculty member in 1988 to 34.8 to one in 1990.

The number of journalism schools also increased during this time period, however, and the average size of journalism programs dropped slightly. Similarly, the average student/faculty ratio, computed on an individual school basis, declined from 35.6 in 1988 to 33.9 in 1990. The student/faculty ratio is highest at the accredited programs (38.3), followed by the nonaccredited ASJMC schools (34.8), and is lowest at the nonaccredited schools not affiliated with ASJMC (31.7). The accredited programs also are those most likely to have graduate instruction, which puts extra demands on faculty time and makes it more difficult for them to provide personal attention at the undergraduate level.

The range of the student/faculty ratio also is dramatic, from 2.0 to 121.0. Two schools report student/faculty ratios in excess of 100/1, while four schools report ratios of 5/1 or lower. The full-time faculty, of course, are assisted by adjuncts and other part-time faculty members. A projected 3,086 part-time faculty members teach at the 404 programs. By the administrators' estimates, these part-time faculty do the equivalent work of another 1,156 full-time faculty.

Curricular activities

Working for a campus newspaper remains a significant part of the curriculum in most, but not all, of the journalism and mass communication programs around the country. Among the 304 schools using the long questionnaire and answering questions on curriculum, 57.2 percent said that working for a college newspaper is part of the curriculum at their institution. Working for a college radio station was part of the curriculum at 42.8 percent of the programs, and working for a college television station was incorporated into the curricu-

lum at 30.6 percent of the programs.

Nearly all of the programs (94.1%), reported giving college credit for mass communication field experience. The figures, weighted to reflect the full 404 schools, indicate that 59.7 percent of the programs include a college newspaper as part of the curriculum, 43.1 percent include a campus radio station in the curriculum, and 30.0 percent include a television station. Internships are part of the curriculum of 95.0 percent of the programs.

The 404 journalism programs are at universities ranging in size from 338 full-time undergraduate students to 33,816. The median number of students is 5,471. The median number of part-time students at these schools is 1,081. The median percentage of the student body that is male is 47. The median percentage that is black is 5. The median percent foreign is 2.❑

[1] The AEJMC *Directory* contains a small number of non-degree granting institutions, which were eliminated from the population list. Indiana University at Bloomington and Indiana University at Indianapolis are counted as separate institutions.

[2] Enrollment surveys prior to 1988 had no precise definition of the population, making comparisons with earlier data difficult. For a discussion of this problem and a partial solution, see Lee B. Becker, "Enrollment Growth Exceeds National University Averages," *Journalism Educator*, 44 (August 1989), pp. 3-15.

[3] See Lee B. Becker, "Survey of Journalism and Mass Communications Graduates 1990: Summary Report," School of Journalism, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, June 1991.

[4] Garland C. Elmore, *The Communication Disciplines in Higher Education: A Guide to Academic Programs in the United States and Canada*, (Indianapolis: Association for Communication Administration), 1990. While this new directory does contain enrollment data, these data were gathered in September of 1989. They were not used to make estimates of 1990 enrollments.

[5] *Journalism & Mass Communication Directory*, Vol. 8, 1990, pp. 71-74 (Columbia, S.C.: Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication).

[6] *1991 College Guide: America's Best Colleges*, (Washington, D.C.: *U.S. News & World Report*), 1990.

[7] The Directory lists 90 schools as accredited. Two became accredited after the volume was published. Indiana University, Bloomington, and Indiana University, Indianapolis, which share accreditation, were treated as two separate units in this report.

[8] Counting the actual number of graduate programs is more complex than this figure suggests. Data used in this report are from the academic unit listed in the two directories used to create the population list. Other units in the university often offer graduate degrees, sometimes in collaboration with the reporting unit, yet those data will be reflected here only if the reporting unit provides them. Some do, others do not.

[9] This computation in based on the average enrollments of the classified schools in 1988 and in 1989. The number of ASJMC schools increased by five in 1989 over 1988.

[10] Growth rate data since 1976 are presented in tabular form in Lee B. Becker, "Enrollments Increase in 1989, But Graduation Rates Drop," *Journalism Educator, 45* (Autumn 1990), pp. 4-15.

[11] Nationally, enrollments grew a projected 2.6 per cent from 1989-90. Historical data on enrollments are provided in Digest of Educational Statistics 1990 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) 1991. Recent data were provided by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

[12] See Becker, 1990, op. cit., for data back through 1976. Nationally, graduate enrollment increased a projected 9.4 per cent from 1989-90, according to data released by the National Center for Educational Statistics. See the previous note.

[13] Becker (1989) op. cit., and Becker (1990) op. cit.

[14] National Center for Education Statistics, op. cit., p. 232.

[15] National Center for Education Statistics, op. cit., pp. 252-260.

[16] 1991 College Guide: America's Best Colleges, op. cit.

[17] The author thanks Dean Orlando Taylor of Howard University, who provided the list of members.

[18] Becker (1989), op. cit.

Editor's Note: A complete list of enrollments and degrees granted in 1989-1990 is printed on pages 90-96.

TABLE 8
Enrollments and Degreees Granted
Sept. 1, 1989, to Aug. 31, 1990

	Students			Degrees		
State/School	*Bachelor*	*Master*	*Doctor*	*Bachelor*	*Master*	*Doctor*
AL—AL ST UNIV	124	0	0	13	0	0
AL—AUBURN UNIV	240	0	0	54	0	0
AL—SAMFORD UNIV	101	0	0	15	0	0
AL—TROY ST U	225	0	0	55	0	0
AL—UNIV OF AL	1578	52	15	312	15	0
AL—SPR HILL COL	130	0	0	35	0	0
AL—UNIV OF S AL	389	12	0	74	2	0
AK—UNIV AK ANCH	250	0	0	26	0	0
AK—UNIV AK FAIR	103	0	0	16	0	0
AZ—AZ ST UNIV	1250	53	0	205	6	0
AZ—N AZ UNIV	929	0	0	321	0	0
AZ—UNIV OF AZ	321	40	0	83	18	0
AR—AR ST UNIV	531	28	0	63	9	0
AR—AR TECH UNIV	53	0	0	14	0	0
AR—HENDERSON ST	134	0	0	15	0	0
AR—J BROWN UNIV	47	0	0	8	0	0
AR—OUACH BAPT U	77	0	0	15	0	0
AR—UNIV AR FAY	425	20	0	78	0	0
AR—UNIV AR LR	116	23	0	14	3	0
AR—UNIV OF C AR	354	0	0	37	0	0
AR—HARDING UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
CA—CA POLY OBIS	265	0	0	53	0	0
CA—CA POLY POM	604	0	0	62	0	0
CA—CA ST CHICO	377	0	0	77	0	0
CA—CA ST DOM HI	244	0	0	18	0	0
CA—CA ST FRESNO	355	57	0	89	5	0
CA—CA ST FULLER	2257	54	0	481	15	0
CA—CA ST HAYWAR	273	0	0	52	0	0
CA—CA ST LBEACH	574	0	0	83	0	0
CA—CA ST LA	135	0	0	*	0	0
CA—CA ST NORTHR	571	44	0	86	7	0
CA—CA ST SAC	385	15	0	70	10	0
CA—HUMBOLDT ST	175	0	0	26	0	0
CA—PAC UNION	105	0	0	23	0	0
CA—PEPPERDINE	533	22	0	174	10	0
CA—SAN DIEGO ST	738	24	0	205	12	0
CA—SF STATE U	367	0	0	39	0	0
CA—SAN JOSE ST	1181	56	0	223	16	0
CA—STANFORD	62	38	21	41	28	4
CA—UC BERKELEY	0	71	0	0	27	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
CA—UNIV OF SF	124	0	0	28	0	0
CA—UNIV S CA	463	81	0	*	50	0
CA—MENLO COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
CA—S CLARA U	221	0	0	63	0	0
CA—UNIV OF PAC	200	10	0	0	0	0
CA—ST MARY COL	419	0	0	85	0	0
CA—PT LOMA NAZ	*	0	0	*	0	0
CA—U OF LAVERNE	100	10	0	0	0	0
CO—ADAMS ST COL	15	0	0	8	0	0
CO—CO ST UNIV	300	38	0	109	2	0
CO—UNIV OF CO	374	72	8	197	21	0
CO—UNIV OF DENV	200	25	0	50	15	0
CO—UNIV OF N CO	398	50	0	71	4	0
CO—UNIV OF S CO	247	0	0	42	0	0
CT—S CONN ST U	145	0	0	16	0	0
CT—UNIV OF BRID	60	0	0	15	0	0
CT—UNIV OF CT	174	0	0	19	0	0
CT—UNIV OF HART	450	35	0	175	15	0
CT—U NEW HAVEN	135	9	0	27	2	0
DE—UNIV OF DE	200	0	0	180	0	0
FL—FL A&M	266	0	0	15	0	0
FL—FL INTER	792	50	0	98	0	0
FL—FL SOUTHERN	176	0	0	46	0	0
FL—UNIV OF C FL	1377	37	0	232	53	0
FL—UNIV OF FL	1420	86	25	627	40	3
FL—U OF MIAMI	1021	62	0	212	9	0
FL—UNIV OF S FL	577	38	0	190	4	0
FL—UNIV OF W FL	218	43	0	55	8	0
FL—JACK UNIV	143	0	0	40	0	0
FL—UNIV OF N FL	204	0	0	57	0	0
FL—E WATERS COL	21	0	0	2	0	0
GA—BRENAU COL	48	0	0	15	0	0
GA—CLARK COL	557	0	0	46	0	0
GA—GA SOUTHERN	72	0	0	*	0	0
GA—GA ST UNIV	800	100	0	60	25	0
GA—SAV ST COL	135	0	0	16	0	0
GA—UNIV OF GA	744	80	15	455	28	2
GA—TOCCOA FALLS	10	0	0	1	0	0
GA—MERCER U	*	0	0	26	0	0
HI—U HI MANOA	180	0	0	59	0	0
ID—BOISE ST U	477	0	0	47	0	0
ID—ID ST UNIV	104	0	0	7	0	0
ID—UNIV OF ID	463	0	0	153	0	0
IL—BRADLEY UNIV	567	0	0	123	0	0
IL—COL OF ST FR	85	0	0	*	0	0
IL—COLUMBIA CHI	367	10	0	26	3	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
IL—E IL UNIV	175	0	0	40	0	0
IL—IL ST UNIV	1091	64	0	357	21	0
IL—LEWIS UNIV	12	0	0	*	0	0
IL—LOYOLA CHI	588	0	0	189	0	0
IL—MCMURRAY COL	7	0	0	4	0	0
IL—N IL UNIV	276	5	0	74	6	0
IL—NORTHWESTERN	568	295	0	147	241	0
IL—ROOSEVELT	255	51	0	11	5	0
IL—S IL UNIV CA	347	17	21	97	2	2
IL—S IL UNIV ED	237	20	0	53	3	0
IL—UNIV OF IL	428	72	39	225	45	4
IL—WEST IL UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
IL—DEPAUL UNIV	374	0	0	70	0	0
IN—ANDERSON COL	45	0	0	13	0	0
IN—BALL STATE U	774	127	0	112	10	0
IN—BUTLER UNIV	187	0	0	17	0	0
IN—CALUMET COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
IN—DEPAUW UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
IN—FRANKLIN COL	120	0	0	20	0	0
IN—GOSHEN COL	43	0	0	20	0	0
IN—IN ST UNIV	73	0	0	5	0	0
IN—IN UNIV BLOOM	856	52	22	232	26	2
IN—IN UNIV IND	92	0	0	11	0	0
IN—PURDUE UNIV	1500	53	42	284	11	3
IN—ST MARY WOOD	23	0	0	6	0	0
IN—U EVANSVILLE	133	0	0	25	0	0
IN—U NOTRE DAME	175	7	0	90	5	0
IN—VALPARAISO U	285	0	0	*	0	0
IA—DRAKE UNIV	608	50	0	114	47	0
IA—G VIEW COL	130	0	0	27	0	0
IA—IA ST UNIV	839	71	0	136	20	0
IA—LORAS COL	112	0	0	32	0	0
IA—MARYCREST	50	0	0	12	0	0
IA—UNIV OF IA	193	57	37	90	21	5
IA—CLARKE COL	50	0	0	12	0	0
IA—UNIV N IA	107	0	0	*	0	0
KS—BAKER UNIV	55	0	0	17	0	0
KS—BENEDICTINE	35	0	0	10	0	0
KS—FT HAYS ST U	*	*	0	*	*	0
KS—KS ST UNIV	773	24	0	105	5	0
KS—PITTSBURG ST	165	24	0	35	9	0
KS—ST MARY PL	27	0	0	6	0	0
KS—UNIV OF KS	898	74	0	397	20	0
KS—WASHBURN U	*	0	0	*	0	0
KS—WICHITA ST U	398	100	0	61	13	0
KY—E KY UNIV	392	0	0	80	0	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
KY—MOREHEAD ST	136	8	0	19	0	0
KY—MURRAY ST U	375	16	0	94	5	0
KY—N KY UNIV	137	0	0	20	0	0
KY—UNIV OF KY	362	0	0	118	0	0
KY—W KY UNIV	631	0	0	118	0	0
KY—U LOUISVILLE	*	0	0	61	0	0
KY—UNION COL	9	0	0	4	0	0
LA—GRAMBLING ST	280	0	0	37	0	0
LA—LA COL	8	0	0	0	0	0
LA—LA ST UNIV	381	50	0	185	22	0
LA—LA TECH UNIV	58	0	0	15	0	0
LA—LOYOLA SOUTH	670	18	0	114	0	0
LA—NICHOLLS ST	218	0	0	37	0	0
LA—NE LA UNIV	201	25	0	34	7	0
LA—NW ST UNIV	152	0	0	15	0	0
LA—SE LA UNIV	44	0	0	2	0	0
LA—SOUTHERN U	*	*	0	*	*	0
LA—UNIV SW LA	586	39	0	47	12	0
LA—LSU SHREVE	141	0	0	14	0	0
LA—UNIV OF N O	30	0	0	0	0	0
LA—XAVIER U LA	122	0	0	30	0	0
ME—UNIV OF ME	50	0	0	159	0	0
MD—BOWIE ST	280	75	0	60	*	0
MD—TOWSON ST U	1028	*	0	238	5	0
MD—UNIV OF MD	614	107	34	199	12	0
MD—LOYOLA COL	337	0	0	72	0	0
MA—BOSTON UNIV	1642	342	0	533	135	0
MA—EMERSON COL	877	97	0	274	25	0
MA—NORTHEASTERN	650	50	0	75	5	0
MA—SIMMONS COL	185	74	0	55	18	0
MA—SUFFOLK UNIV	285	8	0	72	0	0
MA—UNIV OF MA	340	0	0	87	0	0
MA—HAMPSHIRE	*	0	0	*	0	0
MI—C MI UNIV	1311	0	0	80	0	0
MI—EA MI UNIV	80	0	0	*	0	0
MI—MADONNA COL	36	0	0	10	0	0
MI—MI ST UNIV	3128	229	62	1054	97	5
MI—OAKLAND U	130	0	0	35	0	0
MI—U OF DETROIT	150	0	0	*	0	0
MI—UNIV OF MI	585	70	12	125	35	2
MI—WAYNE ST U	*	*	*	137	*	*
MI—W MI UNIV	748	66	0	231	27	0
MI—ALMA COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
MI—CALVIN COL	160	0	0	29	0	0
MI—GRAND VALLEY	575	25	0	100	0	0
MN—BEMIDJI ST U	140	0	0	38	0	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
MN—ST THOMAS	239	0	0	59	0	0
MN—MOORHEAD ST	*	0	0	*	0	0
MN—ST CLOUD ST	219	0	0	84	0	0
MN—ST MARYS COL	70	0	0	*	0	0
MN—UNIV OF MN	1419	82	24	183	21	7
MN—WINONA ST U	304	0	0	31	0	0
MS—JACKSON ST U	272	0	0	22	0	0
MS—MS ST UNIV	38	0	0	5	0	0
MS—MS U WOMEN	*	0	0	*	0	0
MS—RUST COL	*	0	0	8	0	0
MS—TOUGALOO COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
MS—UNIV OF MS	236	36	0	*	*	0
MS—UNIV S MS	514	42	27	105	13	2
MO—C MO ST UNIV	411	21	0	101	5	0
MO—PARK COL	40	0	0	13	0	0
MO—ST LOUIS U	177	17	0	*	*	0
MO—SE MO ST U	392	0	0	120	0	0
MO—STEPHENS	111	0	0	22	0	0
MO—UNIV OF MO	628	179	25	289	67	2
MO—WEBSTER COL	350	100	0	*	*	0
MO—MO W ST COL	40	0	0	7	0	0
MO—UNIV MO SL	125	0	0	25	0	0
MO—UNIV MO KC	*	0	0	65	0	0
MT—UNIV OF MT	294	12	0	34	1	0
NE—CREIGHTON U	55	0	0	31	0	0
NE—HASTINGS COL	106	0	0	*	0	0
NE—KEARNEY ST	261	0	0	47	0	0
NE—MIDLAND LUTH	66	0	0	12	0	0
NE—U OF NE LIN	1256	76	0	203	4	0
NE—U OF NE OM	454	88	0	53	11	0
NV—U OF NV LV	*	*	0	*	*	0
NV—U OF NV RE	83	*	0	41	*	0
NH—KEENE ST COL	*	*	0	16	0	0
NH—UNIV OF NH	80	15	0	15	6	0
NJ—FAIR DICK U	161	13	0	49	0	0
NJ—GLASSBORO ST	740	150	0	180	25	0
NJ—RIDER COL	240	0	0	72	0	0
NJ—RUTGERS NB	375	0	0	110	0	0
NJ—RUTGERS NE	55	0	0	15	0	0
NJ—SETON HALL	400	80	0	123	0	0
NM—E NM UNIV	280	30	0	*	*	0
NM—NM HIGHLANDS	*	0	0	*	0	0
NM—NM ST UNIV	383	0	0	123	0	0
NM—UNIV OF NM	81	0	0	26	0	0
NY—WH PL PACE U	*	0	0	*	0	0
NY—COLUMBIA	0	190	0	0	177	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
NY—CORNELL UNIV	316	39	0	93	17	0
NY—FORDHAM UNIV	330	40	0	*	*	0
NY—HOFSTRA UNIV	540	0	0	125	0	0
NY—HUNTER CUNY	460	35	0	155	*	0
NY—LONG I U BR	52	0	0	7	0	0
NY—MEDAILLE COL	57	0	0	14	0	0
NY—NY UNIV	378	250	0	110	35	0
NY—LONG I U GR	*	0	0	*	0	0
NY—ST BONAVENT	237	0	0	65	0	0
NY—ST JOHN FISH	194	0	0	59	0	0
NY—ST JOHNS U	750	0	0	260	0	0
NY—ST U COL BUF	292	0	0	79	0	0
NY—SYRACUSE U	1855	185	32	440	71	3
NY—UTICA COL	144	0	0	26	0	0
NY—IONA COL	309	58	0	*	*	0
NY—MARIST COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
NY—NIAGARA UNIV	118	0	0	118	0	0
NY—ROCHESTER IT	*	0	0	*	0	0
NY—SUNY ALBANY	60	0	0	15	0	0
NY—CANISIUS COL	351	0	0	59	0	0
NY—EMPIRE SUNY	3	0	0	1	0	0
NY—NEW ROCHELLE	76	10	0	21	0	0
NY—MERCY COL	100	0	0	12	0	0
NC—JC SMITH U	*	0	0	*	0	0
NC—UNIV NC ASHE	100	0	0	18	0	0
NC—UNIV NC CH	835	44	19	238	23	5
NC—W CAROLINA U	10	0	0	4	0	0
NC—APPALACHIAN	674	0	0	206	0	0
NC—E CAROLINA U	60	0	0	16	0	0
NC—ELON COL	375	0	0	56	0	0
NC—WINGATE COL	*	0	0	*	0	0
NC—CAMPBELL U	167	0	0	23	0	0
ND—ND ST UNIV	174	12	0	50	2	0
ND—UNIV OF ND	454	17	0	97	7	0
OH—BOWLING GRN	372	16	12	124	*	*
OH—CLEVELAND ST	555	75	0	140	10	0
OH—KENT ST UNIV	1063	35	0	174	*	0
OH—MARIETTA COL	97	0	0	*	0	0
OH—MIAMI U MASS	240	0	0	50	0	0
OH—OH ST UNIV	624	105	0	340	40	0
OH—OH UNIV	832	56	13	238	17	2
OH—OH WESLEYAN	*	0	0	*	0	0
OH—UNIV AKRON	925	82	0	150	10	0
OH—UNIV DAYTON	700	35	0	160	8	0
OH—UNIV TOLEDO	726	0	0	135	0	0
OH—OTTERBEIN	20	0	0	3	0	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
OH—U CINCINNATI	*	0	0	*	0	0
OH—WRIGHT ST U	292	0	0	*	0	0
OH—YOUNGSTOWN	6	0	0	11	0	0
OH—XAVIER UNIV	307	0	0	55	0	0
OK—C ST UNIV	344	0	0	40	2	0
OK—EC UNIV	122	0	0	23	0	0
OK—NE OK ST U	227	15	0	77	10	0
OK—OK BAPTIST	32	0	0	10	0	0
OK—OK CITY UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
OK—OK ST UNIV	419	36	0	111	10	0
OK—S NAZARENE U	22	0	0	5	0	0
OK—UNIV OF OK	1066	124	0	219	14	0
OK—UNIV TULSA	182	0	0	49	0	0
OR—OR ST UNIV	181	*	0	72	*	0
OR—S OR ST COL	243	9	0	40	5	0
OR—UNIV OF OR	919	44	0	216	10	0
OR—LINFIELD COL	92	0	0	21	0	0
PA—DUQUESNE U	275	70	0	85	*	0
PA—INDIANA U PA	261	0	0	63	0	0
PA—LEHIGH UNIV	57	0	0	18	0	0
PA—MERCYHURST	51	0	0	12	0	0
PA—PA ST UNIV	1980	17	0	434	8	0
PA—POINT PARK	262	47	0	77	11	0
PA—SHIPPENSBURG	*	*	0	*	*	0
PA—TEMPLE UNIV	1009	72	0	226	25	0
PA—UNIV OF PITT	34	0	0	5	0	0
PA—BLOOMSBURG U	139	0	0	*	0	0
PA—CABRINI COL	162	0	0	*	0	0
PA—ELIZABETHTWN	129	0	0	33	0	0
PA—UNIV OF PA	200	*	*	0	*	*
PA—UNIV OF PITT	*	0	0	*	0	0
PA—LYCOMING COL	39	0	0	18	0	0
RI—UNIV OF RI	247	0	0	53	0	0
SC—BENEDICT COL	*	0	0	13	0	0
SC—UNIV OF SC	795	95	0	164	29	0
SC—WINTHROP COL	230	0	0	80	0	0
SD—BLACK HILLS	76	0	0	18	0	0
SD—MOUNT MARTY	21	0	0	2	0	0
SD—SD ST UNIV	256	13	0	49	2	0
SD—UNIV OF SD	208	10	0	34	1	0
TN—E TN ST UNIV	392	0	0	60	0	0
TN—MEMPHIS ST U	450	42	0	87	2	0
TN—MID TN ST U	526	0	0	*	0	0
TN—TN TECH UNIV	92	0	0	7	0	0
TN—UNIV TN CHAT	269	0	0	51	0	0
TN—UNIV TN KNOX	935	41	32	175	10	8

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
TN—UNIV TN MART	192	0	0	39	0	0
TN—AUSTIN PEAY	188	16	0	25	3	0
TN—CHRISTIAN BR	25	0	0	5	0	0
TN—SO COL 7TH	*	0	0	*	0	0
TX—ABILENE CHR	149	5	0	35	0	0
TX—ANGELO ST U	100	0	0	*	0	0
TX—BAYLOR UNIV	190	15	0	80	7	0
TX—E TX ST UNIV	179	42	0	41	8	0
TX—HARDIN-SIMM	40	0	0	10	0	0
TX—HOWARD PAYN	45	0	0	7	0	0
TX—MIDWEST ST U	120	0	0	28	0	0
TX—N TX ST UNIV	777	136	0	65	17	0
TX—PAN AM UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
TX—PRAIRIE VIEW	*	0	0	23	0	0
TX—SAM HOUSTON	600	0	0	62	0	0
TX—S METH UNIV	558	7	0	173	2	0
TX—SW TX ST U	859	0	0	192	0	0
TX—SF AUSTIN ST	*	*	0	*	*	0
TX—TX A&I UNIV	41	0	0	5	0	0
TX—TX A&M UNIV	719	0	0	201	0	0
TX—TX CHRIST U	295	8	0	84	0	0
TX—TX S UNIV	100	20	0	40	6	0
TX—TX TECH UNIV	1228	43	0	263	5	0
TX—TX WESLEYAN	82	0	0	22	0	0
TX—TX WOMANS U	95	0	0	25	0	0
TX—TRINITY UNIV	136	0	0	50	0	0
TX—UNIV HOUSTON	1070	51	0	135	4	0
TX—U TX ARL	400	0	0	*	0	0
TX—U TX AUS JOU	867	89	31	190	15	8
TX—U TX EL PASO	*	*	0	*	*	0
TX—U TX PERMIAN	40	0	0	17	0	0
TX—W TX ST UNIV	38	0	0	11	0	0
TX—TX LUTHERAN	*	0	0	*	0	0
TX—U TX AUS ADV	800	60	15	200	20	4
UT—BRIG YOUNG U	1408	25	0	266	12	0
UT—UNIV OF UT	344	35	62	264	6	10
UT—UT ST UNIV	155	11	0	28	3	0
UT—WEBER ST COL	278	0	0	74	0	0
VT—ST MICHAELS	96	0	0	13	0	0
VA—EMORY HENRY	68	0	0	12	0	0
VA—HAMPTON UNIV	415	0	0	90	0	0
VA—J MADISON U	450	0	0	112	0	0
VA—LIBERTY UNIV	162	0	0	31	0	0
VA—NORFOLK ST U	101	0	0	13	0	0
VA—RADFORD UNIV	510	21	0	*	*	0
VA—U RICHMOND	40	0	0	10	0	0

State/School	Students			Degrees		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor	Bachelor	Master	Doctor
VA—VA COMMON U	715	47	0	126	12	0
VA—VA POLYTECH	585	0	0	145	0	0
VA—VA UNION U	62	0	0	9	0	0
VA—WASH & LEE	76	0	0	35	0	0
VA—MARY BALDWIN	*	0	0	*	0	0
WA—C WA UNIV	134	0	0	53	0	0
WA—E WA UNIV	17	0	0	6	0	0
WA—GONZAGA UNIV	130	0	0	*	0	0
WA—PAC LUTHERAN	152	0	0	90	0	0
WA—SEATTLE UNIV	*	0	0	*	0	0
WA—UNIV OF WA	376	*	*	268	*	*
WA—WALLA WALLA	106	0	0	11	0	0
WA—WA ST UNIV	571	71	13	229	6	0
WA—W WA UNIV	174	0	0	24	0	0
WA—WHITWORTH	18	0	0	5	0	0
WV—BETHANY COL	176	0	0	*	0	0
WV—MARSHALL U	326	38	0	43	8	0
WV—WV UNIV	297	36	0	129	3	0
WI—MARQUETTE U	1314	101	0	276	23	0
WI—U WI EAU CL	383	0	0	76	0	0
WI—U WI LA CRO	298	0	0	59	0	0
WI—U WI MA JOU	496	98	42	233	22	8
WI—U WI MA AGR	117	34	7	31	11	1
WI—U WI MIL	228	0	0	88	0	0
WI—U WI OSH KO	395	0	0	90	0	0
WI—U WI RIV FA	117	0	0	19	0	0
WI—U WI WHITE	89	5	0	*	*	0
WI—U WI STEVE	500	20	0	130	3	0
WY—UNIV OF WY	*	*	0	32	*	0
DC—AMERICAN U	774	174	0	178	80	0
DC—G WASH UNIV	81	0	0	32	0	0
DC—HOWARD UNIV	828	77	56	144	23	10
DC—CATH UNIV	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC—MT VERNON	*	0	0	*	0	0